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TERMS:
Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

A memorial to Congress was on Thursday adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, representing that, in their judgment, the Subtreasury Bill now before the Senate, if passed into a law in its present shape, "is calculated to produce evils far greater than any it designs to remedy-one which it will be found extremely difficult, if not · impossible, to carry out;" and which cannot fail to exercise " AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE FOR EVIL upon the various interests of the country !"

Without entering upon a consideration of the unnecessary inconvenience that may attend the collection of the revenue from Post Offices and Land Offices in coin, the Chamber express their deliberate opinion that, in regard to the collection of revenue derived from duty on imports, the attempt to carry out the provisions of the bill will be found, at this port at least, "extremely difficult, if not im-

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The Cumberland "Civilian" publishes a letter from Frederick which says:

"In regard to the prospects of the Canal, I can only say, that I am encouraged to think that all will be well. In one opinion I have unlimited great vigor and energy."

PUBLIC OPINION US. THE SUBTREASURY .- The leading topic of the last week has been the Subtreasury Bill. There is one specially noticeable fact connected with the discussion of this measure, and that is, the unusual unanimity with which it is condemned by the business men of the country-by those who are likely to understand and destined to feel its operation. Whatever diversity of opinion predict a revulsion in business and monetary affairs as follows: greater than has happened for a long time.

The Locofocos of New York and Philadelphia have each, in public meeting assembled-the former under the lead of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the celebrated president of the Empire club, and the latter under the inspiring eloquence of Robert Tyler, Esq. and others of that ilk-resolved that 54 40 is our true boundary line, and that they will listen to no terms of compromise by which an "inch" of the territory south of that parallel shall be ceded to Great Britain. Will the Senate hesitate any longer?

Per contra .- The Locofocos of Lawrence county, Alabama, in public meeting, warmly approve of the course of Mr. Calhoun and those who concur with him in favor of a compromise on the 49th degree and violently censure the Western "war-hawks."
Cass, Allen, and Hannegan, for insisting on going as far north as 54. Perhaps this voice from a

Representatives, contains a most remarkable provi- Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces in shall be a deficiency in the public revenue, a duty island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of

provision shows very clearly that the authors of the bill distrust its ability to provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the country, although it professes to be strictly a revenue tariff

It shows also that, in the event of such deficiency. the articles which are selected to bear the additional burden are not those which are consumed by the rich, nor those which come in competition with American labor; but tea and coffee, articles of uni- few months. versal consumption, raised abroad exclusively, and they do not raise, and for which, therefore, they to reconstruct the Cabinet.

law only can be changed. But the articles of universal consumption, those which every poor man needs throughout the Union, may be taxed ten per cent. by proclamation of the President! The whole bill is a fair illustration of the actual regard for the rights and interests of the people, felt by that party which claims to be par excellence 'Democratic.'

[Courier & Enquirer. The Providence papers come to us with their columns in mourning for the death of Ex-Governor the natives I JAMES FENNER, which event took place on Friday Times says: morning. He was in his 77th year.

Capt. Gustavus S. Drane, of the United States Army, in command of Fort Mifflin, below Phila-delphia, died on Wednesday evening last, after a protracted illness, in the 57th year of his age.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.

The Macon "Telegraph" says : "A company is about The Macon "I elegraph" says: "A company is about to be organized by a number of enterprising gentlemen in this city for the purpose of engaging extensively in the manufacture of cotton. We understand that estimates are now making for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of the necessary machinery, and that the factory will be in operation in a few months."

The "Chattahoochee" of the 15th instant, published at La Grange, says: "There are two meetings proposed to be field in this county, one two weeks hence at Greer's Ferry, and the

Grange, says: "There are two meetings proposed to be field in this county, one two weeks hence at Greer's Ferry, and the other three weeks hence in La Grange; the object of each of which is to take into consideration the expediency and practicability of erecting factories upon some of the numerous water-courses in this section of the country."

The Milledgeville (Georgia) "Journal" says: "Some of our citizens were very much surprised a few days ago to learn that a large cotton manufacturing company was about commencing operations in our town. They were still further surprised, and thought it a joke, when they were told that the company (composed of our citizens) had purchased lands and houses, and had contracted to have erected the manufacturing building itself, so noiselessly had the whole affair been managed by those who are concerned in the enterprise. They soon learned, though, that there was no joke at all about it; that the company was really formed, and that those interested in it had gone to work with means in abundance for all their purposes. The manufactory is to be a steam one. The capital the company intend commencing with is \$50,000.

The foundation of the factory is now laying; and the company have purchased a number of houses and lots in two squares, sufficient, at least for the present, to house their workmen now, and most of their operatives when spinning and weaving begin.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

The steamship Unicorn arrived at Boston on Friday afternoon, having left Liverpool on her appointed day, the 19th of March. Her protracted passage of twenty-nine days was caused by heavy weather and large fields of ice. She was also de tained nearly twenty-four hours in Halifax.

The aspect of commercial affairs is not satisfac tory. Failures have become any thing but rare, and the uncertain state of the relations between the United States and England impedes all operations. Of the Cotton Market, the Liverpool Times of the

"The Cotton Market has rallied but little under the effe acknowledged fact that the yield of the last crop will fall considerably short of previous estimates. The price of New Or-leans and Georgia bowed is 3%. The last week closed with ome firmness, and the same feeling has prevailed during the present week, but prices have undergone little impro although they have an upward tendency."

THE NEW ENGLISH TARIFF.

The new tariff bill was to have its second reading n the House of Commons on the 23d of March In the mean time a Treasury order has been issued dated on the 10th March, and transmitted to the Customs authorities at the several ports,) directing that Buckwheat, Indian Corn, and Rice may be liberated on payment of the reduced rates of duty proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and resolved on by · confidence: that the work will be completed, under the House of Commons; the parties being required to give bond to pay the old duty, provided Parliaon foot here, and I think they will be concluded in a few days, which lead me to believe that the work will be forced ahead all along the line with the rates of duty annexed:

	£.	8.	d.
Buckwheat, the quarter	0	1	0
Buckwheat meal, the cwt	0	1	0
Maize or Indian corn, the quarter	0	1	0
Maize meal, the cwt	0	0	44
Rice, the cwt	0	1	0
Rice, from any British possession, the cwt	0	0	6
Rice, rough and in the husk, the quarter	0	1	0
Rice, from a British possession, the quarter	0	0	1

they may entertain regarding other Administration through committee, will probably be immediately measures, in this they agree, and with one voice admitted at the reduced rates proposed, which are

		£	S.	a
	Butter, the cwt	0	10	ď.
	Butter, from any British possession	0	2	
	Cheese, the cwt		5	
	Cheese, from any British possession	0	1	H
i	Fish, cured, not otherwise enumerated, cwt		1	
ı	Hams, of all kinds, the cwt	0	7	
ij	Hams, from any British possession	0	2	-
N	Potato flour, the cwt	0	1	
ê	Sago, the cwt	0	0	
	Sausages, the pound		0	91
	Tapioca, the cwt		0	
	Tongues, the cwt		7	-
	Tongues, from any British possession, cwt		2	-
	Arrowroot, the cwt		2	80
	Arrowroot, from any British possession, cwt		0	
ij	Barley, pearl, the cwt		1	
ı	Barley, from any British possession, cwt		0	
	Ale or beer of all sorts, the barrel		0	E
ij		95)		

fied in its details, but still a severely stringent mea-"plantation State" may neutralize the effect of sure. It is fiercely denounced in Ireland, and is extended the warlike clamor of "the pale city's dwarfed pected to have a hard contest in the House of Com-

The Revenue Tariff, now before the House of ral the Earl CATHOART to be Captain General and of TEN per cent. on Ten and Coffee may be levi-ed by proclamation of the President! all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America and of the island of Prince Edward. The newly-constructed Spanish Ministry resigned on the 12th March, on the ground of some difficulty with respect to the liberty of the press.

The Cork Examiner says that at the last advices from Rome the Pope was dangerously ill.

His Excellency W. FERGUSON, Governor Sierra Leone, died on his passage to England on the 19th of February. He had only held his office a

A Brussels correspondent of the London Time which therefore must be imported if used at all.

Thus, instead of giving our own people the benefit of the "incidental protection" to be derived from the King, who had applied to the leading men of revenue duties, those articles are to be taxed which every party, and had hitherto failed in his attempts

must pay so much the higher price.

And rather than do this by law, the Democracy propose to give to the President the power of taxing tea and coffee by proclamation! He cannot interfere with the established duties upon silks, wines, and other luxuries. They are fixed by law, and by tribute. What a godsend would it now be for poor famishing Ireland!

> NEW ZEALAND. Unfavorable accounts had been received from New Zealand. The forces at the command of the new Governor proved altogether inadequate, and the hostile natives, in overpowering numbers, were threatening the foreigners on every hand. There

House or Londs, Tuesday, March 17. The Earl of CLARENDON. In pursuance of the notice gave yesterday, I now beg leave to move for the production of such correspondence between my noble friend, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and her Majesty's Minister at Washington as my noble friend may not think it inconsistent with public duty to lay on your lordship's table. I trust it is unnecessary for me to assure your lordship that nothing is further from my intention than either to embarrass her Majesty's Government or to press for any such premature disclosure of information on the subject as would interfere with the negotiations which I trust may be considered as still pending. When we consider the magnitude, in relation to peace or war, of the question now in dispute between this country and the United States; when we consider the deep anxiety with which intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic is looked for here, and the influence it necessarily exercises on our commercial and finan-cial affairs, I think it is important that we should not be altomation as may be produced in Congress as to the actual state of affairs and the transactions of the respective Governments. For many weeks this question has been debated in Congress, and no allusion has been made to the subject, except by a no-ble marquis now unavoidably absent, and a noble friend near me, on the first night of the session, and also on one single occasion elsewhere. My lords, I think this silence has been well judged. I think it shows in both Houses of Parliament completely unfettered in action, and a desire to act so as neither to embarrass the progress of negotiation nor to aggravate angry feeling by unnecessary discussion. And I think this course is well understood and appreciated at home; but abroad it is liable to misconstruction, and it has been misconstrued. It is our duty to guard ourselves against the notion that we are so determined upon peace that we are indifferent to preparations for war, or that we are so anxious to avoid a contest withany other country that we would submit to a peace purchased by concessions which are incompatible with national honor. Though the language of the two Governments, in their communications with each other, has been entirely pacific, and though the information which has reached us from America is of the same character, yet we cannot disguise from

the British interests could not be entrusted to the care of a Minister more competent, intelligent, and conciliatory than Mr. Pakenham. I do not doubt that the grounds on which he declined to forward the proposal of the Government of the United States to this country must be conclusive and satisfac-tory. But of this I am sure that my noble friend, in instructtory. But of this I am sure that my noble friend, in instructing Mr. Pakenham to renew the negotiations, has faithfully represented the opinions and wishes of this country. My noble friend, in departing from the ordinary course pursued in such cases, and desiring that the question of title, as well as of territorial division, should be submitted to arbitration—to or territorial division, should be submitted to arbitration—to the arbitration not of a sovereign power only, but of any com-petent individual—has pursued a most judicious course; for we have thereby given the best proof to the world that we have advanced no claim in the justice of which we are not able to confide; and moreover, that however confident we are in the belief that our claim is well founded, we are yet so little debeiter that our claim is well founded, we are yet so little de-sirous of obstinately adhering to it that we are willing to have the whole case submitted to an impartial tribunal. This places us in a proper position. The people of this country will not engage in war till your means of keeping peace are exhaust ed. They will not take upon themselves the responsibility of bringing upon their own country and upon the United States the disastrous consequences of so unnatural a contest; neither the disastrous consequences of so unnatural a contest; neither will they abandon the hope of an anicable settlement of the question till they find that on the part of the United States there is a determination to injure and insult. In such circumstances her Majesty's Government might securely reckon on cordisl and unflinching support from all classes in the vindication of our rights. [Cheers.] That there should be such a determination on the secure of the secu

nationality of the Poles; but the conspiracy had extensive ramifications in Prussia, Russia, as well as Austria. In the western part of Russian Poland there was a determined effort to realize the dream of independence; but hundreds of nobles, in urging the peasantry to join in the revolt, were either assassinated or given up to the authorities. The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from the frontiers of Gallicia of the 3d instant, stating that sixty noblemen of the neighborhood of Lemberg, armed with pistols, swords, and double-barrelled guns, had determined to attack the post of hussars at Najarow, six leagues from Zloczow, and had met for that purpose in an inn situated within a short distance of the highest interest and importance, affecting us hussars at Najarow, six leagues from Zloczow, and had met for that purpose in an inn situated within a short distance of the town. Some peasants having cautioned the officer, the hussars surrounded the inn, and the insurgents were either killed or made prisoners. A letter from Western Gallicia commences thus: "There is not a single nobleman remaining in the country."

The German papers and private letters (says the Journal des Debats) bring no precise accounts relative to the body of insurgents which proceeded towards the Carpathian mountains. One of those journals estimates the number of the insurgents of Cracow, who had gone to the mountains situate between Gallicia and Hungary, at 2,500. The Austrian and Prussian Governments are extending a double line of troops upon their formers as well as more those of Rossia and the respectives frontiers, as well as more those of Rossia and the respectives frontiers, as well as more those of Rossia and the respectives frontiers, as well as more those of Rossia and the respectives frontiers, as well as more those of Rossia and the respectives frontiers, as well as more those of Rossia and the strength in the Duchy of Posen and in Gallicis, the authorities are adopting the most severe measures for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 11th of March publishes accounts from Tarnow down to the 25th February. A squadron of cavalry had reinforced the garrison of the town, the hospitals of which were crowded with wounded noblemen and insurgents. The prisoners were confined in several houses, converted into jails.

Several young Poles, repairing to Gallicia, had been arrested on the frontier. The whole of the Catholic clergy of Cracow, with the exception of the bishop and one or two canons, had espoused the cause of the insurrection. The chiefs of the movement had succeeded in effecting their escape.

THE OREGON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

In all the towns and places of any subtriction. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. [Hear.] It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The Executive Government of the United States had to call on the Legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States had to call on the Legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But that is not our case. Her Majesty's Government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is he intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of he intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of

States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your ford-ships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augur unfavorably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not volun-tarily to submit to the House, in such a stage of the negotiatarily to submit to the House, in such a stage of the negotia-tion as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion. [Hear.] Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I cannot bring myself to believe, my lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have refer-red to might be as I have said—I cannot, I repeat, bring my-self to believe that any focssenable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. [Hear, hear.] I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Govern-ments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend near.] I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Govern-ments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct if I de-cline to inform him of the steps which, in the present junc ture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiation. He may look on it that, believing as I do that war is the greatest calamity that can behave thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by re-peating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne: "That no effort will be spar-ed, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question

Lord BROUGHAM, referring to a statement that had been made respecting a globe said to be in the possession of Mr. Everett, on which the Oregon boundary was marked favorably to America, said be had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett which quite confirmed the truth of the assumption which he (Lord Brougham) had offered at the time. It appeared that Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesman had marked the boundary in the manner referred to, perhaps with a view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett, but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman. With respect to the question before the House, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as Lord BROUGHAN confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his en-tire confidence in his noble friend, and the rest of her Majes-ty's Government; and if, unhappily for us, for America, and be imputed: and further, that, although the calamity of wa would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion by none would it be regarded with apprehension or alarm.

Lord ASHBURTON felt sure that all which caution prudence required in this negotiation would be observed by his noble friend, and that the honor of England would not be tar-

noble friend, and that the honor of England would not be tar-nished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into war on a ques-tion in which sothing was at stake but their honor, he could not for a moment doubt that, whatever might be the ebullition of popular feeling here or in the United States, the sterling stances her Majesty's Government might securely reckon on cordial and unflinching support from all classes in the vindication of our rights. [Cheers.] That there should be such a determination on the part of the Government of the United States appears to me little less than a moral impossibility; for there could not be found in the records of any nation an act more wicked than that two countries, bound together by the strongest reciprocal ties, should, owing to the refusal of every peaceful offer by one of them, go to war about an almost uncoccupied territory, the whole value of which could not compensate for one single month of war and its evils.

It is true there does exist in the United States a party so reckless as to engage in such a war. By this party we

strued; whilst our apparent supineness constitutes an important item in every calculation of a plausible and unscrupulous opponent. Where moderation is perverted into fear, and silence into consent, it is policy to be explicit; and when it

We are pained to notice this alienation, but it gathers strength with every fresh arrival from America. The bulk of the morning papers of yesterday take Lord Aneadems severely to task for mincing matters respecting a question on which the public feeling of the country is so strong.

The general belief in this country is, that when the question has been left in Mr. Polk's hands, a message from the Queen will afford Ministers an opportunity of declaring their ultimatum to Parliament. They will take their stand on what they conceive to be their strongest position in the controver-sy—make out what the lawyers term a "strong case," and if any attempt is made to possess the Oregon by force, the result will be that horrible alternative, war! To this point affairs

will be that horrible alternative, war! To this point affairs are daily drifting.

That the worst is anticipated is evident from the extraordinary, the unprecedented activity in all the different dockyards. The other day, at Portsmouth, in order to test how soon a line-of-battle ship could be got ready for ses, the Bellerophon, which was dismantled at the time, had her masts rigged, her guns pointed, her stores housed—in short, every thing appertaining to this splendid man-of-war was put in "apple pie" order in sixty hours by the officers and crew! This feat is considered the most remarkable in the history of the British navy, but it was rendered ridiculous by the authorities, when the experiment had been completed, ordering the vessel to be again dismantled.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MARCH 17.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MARCH 17. The last attempt made by our Minister at Washington

The last attempt made by our Minister at Washington, Mr. Pakenham, in pursuance of the instructions he had received from home, to re-open the negotiation by a proposal of arbitration, was abruptly frustrated by the prompt and peremptory rejection of that expedient in Mr. Buchanan's despatch of the 5th of February, and by the immediate publication of that correspondence. On the following day but one, the debate on the resolutions for terminating the convention by notice began in the House of Representatives. A similar debate soon afterwards commenced in the Senate, and was not finished when the last advices left Washington. It is clear, from the position in which the question stood after the rejection of the last overture made by the British Minister, and also from the positive injunction to negotiate which is contained in threatening the ferriquers on every lighting, in which was one whole the second of the ministry of the second of the ministry of the position which the goalest one assignment on an agent of the second of the ministry of the second of the second of the ministry of the second of the

AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Chinese Repository, published at the end of December, contains the following account of the exhange of ratifications of the American treaty:

modore JAMES BIDDLE arrived with his suite in Can on on Saturday, the 28th instant, having left the Columbus by Mr. EVERETT, who, by ill health, was compelled to return fter having reached South America. The Commodore will act as Commissioner in place of Mr. EVERETT till he can learn he pleasure of his Government.

Wednesday, December 31st, ratified copies of the treaty neluded at Wanghia, July 3d, 1844, by their excellence officers; on the part of the United States he United States Consul, P. S. FORBES, Esq., the Rev. Drs. PARKER and BRIDGMAN: the former being

Chinese interpreter to the Legation, with several other gentlemen residents at Canton.

After the parties had passed the compliments usual when meeting on such occasions, the two copies of the treaty which had been ratified, one by the Emperor at Pekin and the other at Washington by the President and the Senate, were brought forward, and the Chinese carefully compared one with the other, and being found to agree, they were exchanged in due form, Commodore Biddle, acting commissioner, presenting that from Washington to Keying, who in his turn delivered that from Pekin, the whole party standing. Four copies of a certificate of the exchange, previously prepared in Chinese and English, were then signed and sealed by the commissioners, and two retained by the one, and two by the other. This closed the business of the day.

Keying, who for some days past had been suffering from ill health, now requested Dr. Parker, who had prescribed for his excellency several days previously, to examine his pulse and his lungs; the latter was done by the stethescope. His excellency was evidently far from being well; but, as on all former occasions when we have seen him, his bearing was remarkably dignified and easy. Of the two, it is not easy to say which is the ablest and most accomplished, Keying or Hwang. Neither would suffer by comparison with the highest statesmen that can be found in any of the western courts or cabinets.

At about 5 o'clock the party sat down to dinner; one of those rich entertainments that have been so often described by visiters. It was in good style, every way well suited to the occasion.

FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston News of the 10th instant states that Capt. HAIGLOR, formerly a member of Congress from San Patricio county, was not long since shot through the heart by a Mr. Poot. The act was committed in the town of Goliad. Capt. H. expired instantly, and Pool was placed under arrest. We have nothing further from Austin than is contained in

our letters, one of which we append hereto: